

MOOSE JAW TIMES.

VOL. VI.—NO. 29.

MOOSE JAW, N. W. T., FRIDAY, JANUARY 11, 1895.

\$1.50 PER ANNUM

BUSINESS CARDS.

Under this head Business Cards not exceeding one inch, ten dollars per annum.

W. M. GRAYSON, Barrister, Attorney Conveyancer, Notary Public, Etc. Office Main St. Moose Jaw, N. W. T. Agent for the Canada Northwest Land Company, Limited, and the Trustees of Moose Jaw Town Site.

J. G. GORDON, Barrister, Advocate, Etc. Agent for the Manitoba and North West Loan Co. Office, High St. Moose Jaw, N. W. T.

W. J. NELSON, Barrister, Advocate, Conveyancer. Room 10, Aberdeen House, River St. E., Moose Jaw.

JOHNSTONE & JONES, Barristers, Solicitors, Advocates, Etc. Offices: Cor. South Ry. & Rose Sts., Regina. T. C. JOHNSTONE. FORD JONES, B.A.

A. R. TURNBULL, M.D., C.M. Office in Bole's block, cor. Main and River streets.

D. R. F. F. SIZE, Surgeon-Dentist. Will visit Moose Jaw on the 29th and 30th of each month. Feb. 28th of month. Satisfaction given both in workmanship and prices. Twelve years professional practice in Ontario, Manitoba and the N. W. Territories.

W. D. COWAN, L.D.S., D.D.S., Surgeon-Dentist, of Regina, (graduate of the oldest Dental College in the world), visits Moose Jaw staying at the Dining Hall on the first Monday and following Tuesday of every month.

SEYMOUR GREEN, Insurance agent; Issuer Marriage Licenses; School Debentures bought; Homestead entries made; Full list of all lands open for entry in the Moose Jaw District; Farms for sale with from 50 to 200 acres under cultivation, easy payments; C. P. R. and Hudson Bay lands for sale. Money to Loan.

I. O. F., Court Moose Jaw, No. 509, holds its regular meeting in Russell Hall, on the last Tuesday in each month, at 8 o'clock p.m. Every member is requested to attend. Next regular meeting will be held on Tuesday, January 29th, C. D. J. Christie, C.R. H. F. Dreyer, R.S.

X'mas 1894,

New Years 1895,

Now is the winter of our discontent, but notwithstanding should you require any articles in our lines, namely,

WINES, LIQUORS AND CIGARS, the pick of the choicest brands selected from the markets of both hemispheres, call on or write to

OCTAVIUS FIELD.

Terms Cash. —

MUSIC!

For the Winter Season.

Alexander Ball wishes to give notice to the public that he has rented from Mr. Thos. Hooley his room, which is 2x40, and is prepared to let it out for dances, concerts and other parties, etc., at reasonable terms. Mr. Ball is also prepared to take pupils for singing, piano forte and organ lessons, also classes for instruction in the theory of music. Terms for Winter Season. Playing at dances, hours from 9 to 1 a.m., \$3.00; after these hours \$5.00. Playing at evening parties \$3.00. Organ Rentals \$3.00. Piano or organ lessons at Mr. Ball's rooms \$3.00 per quarter at residence \$6.00 per quarter. Singing lessons \$3.00 per quarter of 12 lessons. Music provided for balls, evening parties, entertainments, etc. The above to date from Dec. 1st, 1894.

Lumber

Coal and wood is what every one must have at this time of the year and we can supply wood both at the right prices. Cord wood or cut into stove lengths. The celebrated Hazzard Mine Souris Coal, the most economical fuel on the market. Just the thing for these hard times; wood to try it is to be convinced.

E. Simpson & Co.

GALT COAL

SEASON 1894.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.

Lump, when taken from car, \$5.95
" " " shed, 6.20
" " delivered, 6.50
Nut, taken from car or shed, 5.00
" delivered, 5.50

TERMS STRICTLY & POSITIVELY CASH.

We have received a splendid assortment of Christmas fruits and peels, also a full line of hand-painted lamps that we are making a specialty of for X'mas presents. We have arriving this week all kinds of nuts, apples, oranges, lemons and grapes, and last, but not least, you should call and see our direct importation of the famous Ceylon Blend Tea in 1, 2, 3, and 5 lb. caddies.

E. A. BAKER & CO.

I. M. CHALMERS.

During the month of **JANUARY** we will offer our entire stock of Dry Goods, Gent's Furnishing, Boots, Shoes, Rubbers, Etc.

AT : ACTUAL : COST : FOR : CASH : ONLY.

This is undoubtedly the Greatest Offer of the Season.

See the bargains.

We are offering the best of goods at prices that will surprise the most fastidious. Certain lines we almost give away.

RAW FURS Write for Circular. **Ship To JAS. McMILLAN & CO.,** Incorporated. EXPORTERS OF FINE NORTHERN FURS. 200 to 212, 1st Ave. North, MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

ANTHRACITE COAL.

Furnace size, \$9.50
Stove size, 9.50

All orders left with Messrs. Wilson & McDonald will be promptly attended to.

J. H. ROSS.

DON'T READ THIS COLUMN.

34 in. unbleached cotton \$ for \$ 5
Flannellettes 10 " 7
Ginghams 10 " 7
Wool plaids 30 " 22
50 " 33
Striped shirting 70 " 45
45 " 32
Towelings 10 " 7
12 1/2 " 9
Table linen 25 " 18
Flannelette 17 " 12 1/2
20 " 13
Dress good 30 " 20
45 " 30
" 40 in. 25 " 15
Children's bibs 10 " 5
Ladies' gloves, job 15 " 25
Children's " 15 " 15
Ladies' ribbed wool hose 40 " 25
Ladies' plain wool hose 30 " 20
Ladies' tans 35 " 25
Gents' ties 30 to 60 " 25
Ladies' jerseys, job 40 " 40
Ladies' fur coats 40 00 " 28 00
" 28 00 " 20 00
" 20 00 " 14 00

25 . PER . CENT.

Off all Fur Goods.

Tennis flannel 65 " 45
Cord velvet 90 " 50
Gents' fur coats 12 50
Ladies' and children's fellsippers worth from 50c. to \$1.00 " 25 & 50
Men's suits, job 5 00
" 6 50
" 7 50

Worth Double the Money.

Men's flannel lined boots 3 00 " 2 25
Boys' flannel lined boots 2 25 " 1 50
Men's felt boots 2 25 " 1 75
" wool mitts 25 " 15
" gauntlets 85 " 50
Men's leather mitts and gloves wool lined 1 25 " 85
Boys' wool mitts, 20 and 25 " 15
Men's Alaska mitts 60 " 40
Men's heavy shirts 1 40 " 1 00
" 1 50 " 1 10
" 1 75 " 1 25
" 2 00 " 1 35
Children's cloaking 75 " 50
" 50 " 25

Towelings From 5 cts. Up

See our 25 cent Crockery Table.

Mantle cloths at almost your own price.

Try our 18 cent black tea. These prices are for CASH ONLY and during stock taking.

As per notice posted in different parts of the town, Returning Officer Annable appeared in the town hall at 10 o'clock on Monday, Jan. 7th, to receive nominations for Mayor and six Councillors, also three Trustees. The following gentlemen were nominated for the Council:—W. R. Campbell, Russell Wilson, Alex. Wilson, Jos. Ferguson, A. Wilcox, G. W. Kent, O. Field. For School Trustees:—W. W. Bole, G. M. Annable, J. M. Summington, Jas. Rollo, J. G. Gordon. Only one nomination appearing for Mayor the Returning Officer declared W. W. Neeland elected by acclamation. Mayor Gass gave notice from the platform that the financial statement of the town also the report of the School Trustees would be presented to the ratepayers in the town hall at 7:30 in the evening. Pursuant to the above call the hall was comfortably filled with ratepayers. Mayor Gass called the meeting to order and asked Chairman Baker to present the report of the Trustees. Secretary Green of the School Board read the reports of the Principal, the Trustees and Inspector Rothwell which covered every detail of the management and standing of both teachers and scholars. Mr. Grayson moved, seconded by Mr. Bogue, the adoption of the reports and complimented Chairman Baker and the Board on the high standing of the school. Mr. Baker laid special stress on the cramped condition of the rooms and solicited opinions on the best means of meeting the difficulty, whether by building an addition to the school or renting a temporary building. After some discussion it was decided to leave the matter in abeyance till it became a positive necessity. Mr. Baker thanked the ratepayers for their vote of confidence and hoped that both teachers and Trustees would receive their support in future as they had in the past. The present high standard of the school would be maintained, the board always considering proficiency the end sought for. Mayor Gass introduced the retiring Council and read an abstract of the town finances which was afterwards supplemented by detailed statements from the Chairmen of the different Committees. In summarizing the Mayor congratulated the ratepayers on the efficient work done by the retiring Council. He referred incidentally to the trouble case mentioned in a late issue of THE TIMES, and said that investigation would clearly exonerate the Council of '94 from all blame. The Tax Roll had been extended in consideration of the financial depression and might be responsible for some of the irregularities that occurred. He would suggest to the new Council that in the best interest of the town such privileges should not be granted. The Roll should be returned and the taxes collected within the specified time. Coun. Hitchcock, Chairman of Finance, was the first Councillor. The financial statement of the town published in THE TIMES was prepared by his Committee. He assumed everybody read THE TIMES, consequently it would be superfluous on his part to rehearse the statement. He would be pleased however to explain any points that might not appear clear. Every thing financially being satisfactory Coun. Hitchcock took his seat, and Coun. Summington, Chairman of the B. of W., took the platform. Public improvements had been retarded owing to the general depression. The town was, however, fairly provided with sidewalks. As a test 500 feet of walk had been laid with brick, so far it had been very satisfactory and might probably prove the most economical walk for the future. He thanked the citizens for their confidence in placing him in the honorable position he had filled for two years. Coun. Stant, F. W. & L., appeared with a complete financial statement, also a resume and comparison of the different estimates and the basis on which they are struck. His department had exceeded the estimated expenditure owing to additional lights required on the streets, supplies for the Fire Brigade and repairing a tank

NOMINATIONS

OF CIVIC OFFICERS AND SCHOOL TRUSTEES.

W. W. Neeland Mayor by Acclamation—Seven Councillors and Five Trustees Nominated—No Particular Rush for Municipal Honors—Public Meeting in the Evening.

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which had caved in during the summer. The Fire Brigade had been re-organized and under the supervision of Capt. Melhuish had five outside practices during the summer. The engine was in fair condition. The hose would have to be replaced owing to wear and use which rendered it very uncertain in emergency. Coun. Fletcher, Health and Relief, had expended \$100 in relief. The sanitary condition of the town was excellent, being entirely free from contagious diseases. The by-laws had been generally observed. Coun. Richards, License and Police, considered the council of '94 a fair average. He complimented the Mayor on his genial qualities as presiding officer, read a statement of the work done by his Committee and thanked the ratepayers for their support. Coun. Davidson was called but failed to respond. Of the new Council, Mayor-elect Neeland thanked the ratepayers for the honor conferred by electing him by acclamation. He would say that he was not the candidate of any party or clique. He was consequently in a position to work for the interests of the people and would endeavor to do that to the best of his ability. Messrs. Wilcox, Russell Wilson, A. Wilson and G. W. Kent, aspirants, each made short speeches advocating a policy of economy and a general retrenchment in Municipal expenditure. Mr. T. B. Baker moved a vote of thanks to the retiring Council, which was seconded by Mr. Gordon and unanimously received. Mayor Gass, on behalf of the Council, made a suitable reply and the meeting closed.

What's to Pay Now?

Rumors regarding the withdrawal of several of the nominees in the Councillorship contest, have caused much discussion since nomination day. The Returning Officer states that a Council has been duly elected by acclamation; that Mr. Russell Wilson withdrew from the contest, upon which he declared the remaining six nominees elected. Subsequently Mr. Field handed him a withdrawal paper, which he (the Returning Officer) being then unable, did not accept. Three of the nominees or councillors—whichever they are—it is reported, either have now resigned or will shortly do so. As we go to press it is learned that a public meeting is mooted to consider the situation. None of the seven ratepayers nominated had before been members of the Council; and those who do not now wish to act, it is said, accepted nomination on the understanding that some experienced Councillors would again take office. With an entirely green Board they do not feel competent to assume the duties.

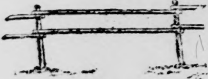
The Globe Office Destroyed.

A fire, which originated in the Globe office, on Jan. 6th, totally destroyed the building and plant of that institution, and spreading to adjoining buildings lapped up a million dollars worth of property before being subdued. The loss to the Globe company is estimated at \$160,000, which is covered by \$100,000 insurance. For the present the Globe will be issued from the Empire office, they having tendered the use of their plant to their afflicted contemporary. The fire was first noticed in the eighth story gaining its ascent from the boiler room through the elevator shaft, and when discovered had obtained such a hold that the fire brigade was powerless to cope with it. Nothing whatever was saved, the files and records of every description being a total loss. The insurance of \$100,000, while adding to some extent the replacing of buildings and machinery, represents a very small proportion of the loss sustained by a newspaper of the historical standing of the Toronto Globe. As one of the oldest of Canadian papers the value of its files and records are beyond computation. While scores of newspapers and institutions founded during the lifetime of the Globe have crumbled and fallen through the tenacious policy of their management to foggy ideas that were directly opposite to the march of progress, the Globe has not only kept place with the times but in the anticipation of coming events advanced theories and added the latest improvements to every department, till what was in early days dubbed "The Scotsman's Bible" was at the time of the fire one of the leading Canadian papers.

PRACTICAL FARMING.

A Temporary Pole or Rail Fence.

Frequently farmers desire to fence off a half acre or so for cow or horse pasture for the season; or on account of the growing crops are obliged to have a temporary lane along the boundaries of some field along which to drive the stock to and from pasture. It often happens that they have a

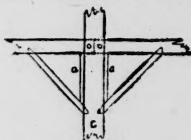


A CHEAP RAIL FENCE.

good supply of old rails, or can easily obtain poles from the woods, but have no boards at hand for fencing material. In such cases the fence illustrated herewith will prove adequate, and is quickly put up. For cattle and horses a temporary fence, two poles high, will be sufficient, the rails being placed three or four feet from the ground. Poles eighteen feet or more in length can be used, putting those of the same length together, and so locating the posts that there will be about eight inches apart either for poles or rails. The ends are wired to the posts. For fencing against sheep, three poles will be required and placed closer to the ground. The only trouble with this fence is that it may prove so good and serviceable that it will often be left as a permanent structure, and a proper fence not be built.

False Supports For Beams And Sills.

Frequently in erecting farm buildings, the posts are of such slender dimensions that the owner and carpenter do not care to cut a shoulder in the support of the end of beams, sills or girts. In such cases these important parts of the structure are left with only such support as is afforded by the strength of the timber, which is usually cut away to less than one-third the breaking strength of the stick of timber. By fitting in a piece of plank or scantling between the lower side of the



PLAN FOR SUPPORTING BEAM.

beam or sill and the upper side of the lower portion of the beam, as shown at a, a, in the illustration, and nailing them to the beam, the building will be quite as strong and firm as if the post had been two inches greater in diameter. This improvement may be added at any time at very little labor and expense.

The Shrinkage of Butter.

The shrinkage of butter from the time it is packed until it is sold by the commission men causes a great deal of trouble, both to the shipper and the receiver. To the shipper because in most cases the butter is not weighed in the tubs and he bills it sixty pounds net to the dealer. When he receives his returns and it only nets him 58 to 59 pounds to the tub, he thinks there is something wrong with the weights at the other end of the line.

F. A. Leighton in *Creamery Journal* says that during the month of June he had a chance to find out just exactly how much shrinkage there would be in a tub of butter. The results were obtained from fifty tubs, part of it being kept in the refrigerator for two weeks. The dry tubs were all weighed and averaged seven pounds each; they were then soaked eighteen hours and weighed again before the butter was packed; the average weight of the soaked tubs was eight and a half pounds; the butter was churned at a temperature of 59 to 64 degrees, and came out of the churn free from moisture; it was then salted and worked as fast as possible with one working.

The butter being analyzed was found to contain from 83 to 85 per cent. fat, the tub was packed from solid and the tub weighed exactly to an ounce and the weight of the butter and tubs marked separately on the side of package. It was then sealed up, the cover nailed on and set away, the butter from being kept at about 52 degrees, at the end of two weeks 20 tubs were picked out, the cover and salt removed, the butter emptied on the scales and weighed and it was found that the butter had shrunk a trifle over one pound in each tub and the tubs had increased about that much in weight.

Since then Mr. Leighton has tried different ways of preparing the tubs but in each case the package dried out it drained the moisture from the butter. By using the tin tubs this matter could be avoided but they do not seem to be in favor with commission men. He has also used the paraffine wax but on account of the butter sticking to the package it was not considered an improvement.

Home and Highway.

In the efforts made by the farmers to make attractive their surroundings, the ornamentation of the highways should not be neglected. Roads should be constructed with the greatest possible smoothness. A side path for pedestrians should be added to all main highways, especially when they extend from one village to another.

On one side of the Appian Way a well-graded path was constructed its entire length, shaded by well trimmed trees, on which the pedestrian, sick or poor, could travel undisturbed by the grinding wheels of the Roman chariots. If a well-graded path was maintained on all our main highways, the cause of humanity would be better subserved.

Attention should also be paid to the condition of the space between the road and fence. Nothing can be more charming as one rides through the country, than to see the brush along the roadside cut and removed, rees well trimmed, stumps and stones excavated and holes dug by some boorish pathmaker filled and graded by his more thoughtful successor.

REAL REFORM MOVEMENT

WOMEN WHO CAN HANDLE A FOIL OR STRIKE FROM THE SHOULDER.

If Duelling Were Still the Fashion Many a Faithless Man Would Have to Face a Foil Instead of Trying to Foll a Bunch of Promise Suit.

The physical culture of women is a subject that, starting as a fashionable fad, has attained the dignity of a real reform movement. Gymnastics are taught in numbers of the schools and colleges for girls both in Europe and America. Private classes for instruction in physical exercises have of late been formed in many of our large cities. Physical culture goes hand in hand with dress reform—the one helps on the other. Women find it impossible to fence, or turn somersaults, or climb ladders, or perform any of the other unworldly feats that they are encouraged to attempt by their mentors for the development of muscle, so long as they are



READY.

clad in the clinging petticoats and waist, squeezing the corset of their mothers. The successful exercise with short skirts, baggy knickerbockers and loose blouses, gained in exercise hours, will probably encourage the girl of the period to gradually adopt hygienic dress altogether. On the other hand, the young lady who starts at the dress end of the combination and arrays herself in the divided skirt and new fangled gowns advocated by the pioneers of dress reform, will be recommended physical exercise as a means of training long-neglected muscles to perform their natural office



AT IT HOT AND HEAVY.

of supporting a form hitherto dependent upon the stiff and ugly corset.

THE MODERN FREEDOM FIGHTER, arrived according to the dress reformers, from the novel costume, will also be likely to awaken women to a sense of their physical possibilities, and regular healthful exercise may become a form of recreation as popular with the fair sex as with men. Numerous strides have already been made in the direction of athletics for American women, and although it has been left to the physical culture "craze" to popularize systematic exercise, especially in the world of society, numbers of girls have of late years "gone in" for outdoor recreation with a vigor that has probably already brought its own reward. In England the majority of healthy young women think nothing of a ten-mile walk. They will play lawn tennis for hours against a well-matched



RETIRED.

ed opponent, row a boat up stream, and swim half a mile or so without dreaming that they are doing anything extraordinary. In America, too, many girls climb mountains, go fishing or hunting, and play lawn tennis in a way that would have made their predecessors of a few years ago shudder. Dumb-bells, Indian clubs and gymnastic apparatus of various kinds are familiar to more women in the present day than ever

before. Lots of girls can double themselves up into bow-knots with the aid of the hand rings, swing up poles like a schoolboy after apples, or swing from hand to hand along a horizontal ladder. The gymnast beats a love for out-door exercise that is always beneficial, and when out-door exercise is impracticable the gymnasium is a very good substitute.

Of course, the chance to become especially proficient in some one branch of sport or recreation has induced many fair physical culturists to take up that mode of exercise which seemed to offer the most attractive results. Bowling is the delight of some women. Billiards attract quite a number of others. Even boxing is said to have its adherents and proponents among the fair sex. Whether the twentieth century will witness the development of the girl pugilist is an interesting problem.

A Chicago physician is credited with introducing a set of boxing gloves into the family of a friend, and the result was a very successful one. Although bruised foreheads and bloodshot eyes were the first evidence of the operation of the novel tool, the children for whose use the gloves were intended and now the mother and healthiest set of youngsters in the neighborhood. The only girl of the family is nearly fifteen years of age, but, animated by the example of her brothers, she went into training and in a very short time became champion of the household, despite the thoroughly earnest efforts of her eldest brother, aged sixteen, to knock her out. She is one of the prettiest girls in Chicago, too, according to her fond father, and her sparring bouts are multiplying her strength without in the least impairing her modesty or her manners. Perhaps the time is coming when the idea of a manly career will be laughed to scorn, and the "big brother" will no longer be needed to avenge slight upon a sister amply able to avenge herself.

If duelling were yet the fashion many a woman might substitute a challenge for the commonplace proceedings of the breach of promise or divorce suit to which she now has recourse for satisfaction when betrayed by faithless man. Hundreds of ladies-to-let

CAN HANDLE THE FENCING FOIL, or duelling sword with a skill that many a gallant of bygone times might have envied. The Berkeley Athletic Club in New York has a ladies' fencing class, many of whose members could hold their own with some of the best known amateur swordsmen in the country, and the number of women who can fence is constantly growing. Exercise with the foil is a capital thing for reducing superfluous adipose tissue and making the body supple. Actresses discovered that fact long ago, and the stage favorite, whose beauty charms all who meet her and whose time seems to have no terror, admits that most of her health and endurance is due to fencing, which she learned some years ago and practices daily. Another well-known actress attributes the suppleness for which she is noted to the same exercise. It is in numerous private houses, however, that the clash of the foils is awakening an echo that will soon be ringing throughout the homes of the land. Matron and maid fence together, the one to avert stoutness, the other to attain slenderness. Women prominent in society, in science, in literature and in art are among the devotees of the foil. Attired in suitable costume they jab and parry in a way that would captivate the hearts of all the world, if the world could only witness their bouts. Men, however, are strictly



barred from such exhibitions, and nothing is more abhorrent to lady fences than publicity in their diversions.

\$1,000 IN THEIR BED.

A Nonagenarian Couple Victims of Brutal Burglars.

Chauncey Russell, aged 90, and his wife, aged 86, live alone a mile from the village of Galesville, N. Y. General rumor has long credited them with keeping a large sum of money secreted somewhere in the house. Monday night two masked men broke into the house. Old Mrs. Russell, sleeping in the kitchen and her husband in an adjoining room. The burglar dragged Mrs. Russell from the bed and threatened to kill her unless she told them where the money was hidden. In spite of his great age and feebleness her husband, awakened by the noise in the kitchen, made his way thither, and seeing a milk pan attacked the burglars, striking one of them on the head with it. The burglars then knocked both the old man and his wife senseless. Next morning a neighbor passing by the Russell place saw a mattress in the yard, ripped open and its hunk filling scattered about. The door of the house was open and no one satir. The neighbor entered, and found the nonagenarian and his wife lying apparently dead on the floor. He summoned aid and the old couple were restored to consciousness. As soon as she was able Mrs. Russell told about the burglary. She said she had nearly \$1,000 saved up in the mattress. The most of the money, she said, was in a baking-powder can. The can was found in the mattress. There were \$600 in it. How the burglars had happened to overlook it is a mystery. Old Mrs. Russell is in a critical state from injury and shock. He says that Henry Smith, who worked his farm last summer, was the only one who knew of the money being in the bed besides himself and his wife.

Still in the Swim. Neighbor—"How did your daughter's marriage with that foreign count turn out?" Mrs. Breaker—"Her last letter from Europe stated that she spent all her money and she is taking in washing and darning, I presume she washes only for the 'city'."

SOME FUNNY PIECES.

There is much tenderness in this seemingly cruel world; but the butcher rarely finds it.

Women would be of little use on board a leaking ship; they couldn't man the pumps.

He—"If I'd known that tunnel was so long I'd have kissed you." She—"Gracious, didn't you? Somebody did."

"Well, Johnnie, I hear you go to school now." "Yes." "What part of it do you like best?" "Comin' home."

Beggar—"Kind gentlemen, I beg your pardon." "Gent (promptly)." "Granted. I thought you were begging for money."

A housekeeper upturns says that her grocer is so slow with his delivery that when she orders eggs the boy brings chickens.

Doo D. (to jeweler)—"I brought back this engagement ring that I bought yesterday." Jeweler—"Didn't it suit?" Doo D.—"I didn't."

Man wants but little here below. Some call this a mistake.

But that's true, he soon can prove and justify a slight toothache.

It is stated that alcohol can now be extracted from beets. This is a dreadful piece of news for the beets who happen to be full.

Remiss—"The idea of your saying that you are only 21." Gussie—"You forget mamma told us that it is always better to understate than to exaggerate."

Mrs. Jones—"There goes Mr. Gray. He's an octogenarian." Mrs. Robinson—"Are you sure of that? I have always understood he was a Unitarian."

She (enthusiastically)—"I would have given anything in the world to get it!" He—"Well, why didn't you buy it?" She—"Oh, it cost too much—50 cents."

Helen—"Fanny you didn't notice that Tom had been drinking. He talked to you quite awhile." Maude—"Yes, but he talked to me under his breath."

Gent—"How came you to put your hand in my pocket?" Pickpocket—"Beg your pardon, I am so absent minded. I had once a pair of pants just like those you are wearing."

Florence—"Helen says Mr. Smallish loves the very ground she walks on." Harry—"Jupiter! I guess so, it would bring a hundred thousand a day."

The child's babbling in the shop. The old brass knocker spatters. The farmer's boiling punkies up. To peddle for quince butter.

"What a perfectly charming man Mr. Twitter is." Maude—"I never heard him say a clever thing." "No, but he can move about the room without stumbling over the rugs."

Exceptional case—"I told my friend Emma, under promise of the strictest secrecy, that I am engaged to the lieutenant, and the spiteful thing actually kept the secret."

In autumn's chill no song is heard; No feathered singer's note is due. And there's the difference, lucky bird, 'Tis very many notes and one.

"When our man sniffs you," said Uncle Eben, "tu'nd deudidich ober. Dea ef he man nuff ter tek advantage ober yer Christianity, he deserves de b' liek' yer yoh know how ter gib."

"What perfectly lovely gold hairpins! Where did you get them?" Maude—"Well, no matter, for they're not worth anything. I can neither button my shoes nor shake down the grate with them."

Strawber—"You look as if you had been laid up, old man." Singler—"I have been laid up my engagement last week."

Strawber—"Why should that lay you up?" Singler—"I announced it to my father."

"How's all the folk's up your way?" "Well, mother, as you see, poor now, Molly's got the measles, John's stove up with rheumatism, an' Dick's down with snake bite. When air you a-comin' to see us?"

She (a woman's rights woman)—"Do you believe that woman should have the right of being the equal of man?" He—"Well, if she wants to let herself down so far I don't see any reason why she should be prevented."

"There's something about you that I like exceedingly," said Mr. Callowhill to Miss Ricketts. "That's your own inordinate egotism," replied the girl. "My egotism?" "Yes, sir, for nothing is about me quite as much as you."

"Cephas," said his employer, "you haven't put the whitewash on these walls evenly. You have smeared it on in clumps and daubs." "Yes, sah," replied Uncle Cephas, "I'm not a scrub whitewashah, sah, I'm an impressionist."

A MAD TEXAS STEER

Causes Much Excitement and Frightens a Genuine Bull Fight.

A despatch from Buffalo, N. Y., says:—A large-sized Texas steer, on Thursday, mad with fury, broke loose from the East Buffalo stock yards, and for several hours tore madly through east side streets, causing a panic among pedestrians. One woman with a baby buggy saved her child's life only by her presence of mind. She was pushing the buggy along William street, near Hickory, when the excited shouts of men and the terrified screams of women caused her to look behind. Not 10 feet from her was the mad beast, tearing along the sidewalk right towards her. To snatch the baby from its seat and jump into a saloon was but the work of an instant. The mother was not a moment too soon. Hardly had the baby been clasped in her arms when the frail carriage was towed into the air, and then trampled under foot by the panting steers. Womanlike, the mother fainter when all danger was past.

Mounted policemen from the eighth and ninth precincts were soon on the battle ground, and opened up a bombardment upon the wild animals from Texas with their revolvers. Two of the shots took effect, but they served only to heighten the fury of the steers. The beast was finally driven into the block on Spring, between Cherry and Centre streets. Mounted policemen placed themselves at each end, and whenever one of them could control his excited horse, he would make a dash at the steer, and fire his revolver at the head of the brute. The horses fairly trembled with fright, and it was with difficulty that they could be made to stand quiet long enough for their riders to take aim. A well-directed shot between the eyes finally killed the animal, and ended a well fought exciting as any ever seen in the arena of Mexico or Spain, and a great deal more dangerous.

A DISHONEST EMPLOYE.

A Canadian Arrested in London, Eagle on a Charge of Stealing Seven Thousand Pounds.

James Mullin, who has been arrested in London by the Scotland Yard authorities, on a charge of stealing seven thousand pounds, belonging to Mr. James Darling, of Montreal, was for a number of years employed on the Darling farm at Hochelaga, which has been noted as a breeding place of valuable horses. Mullin was looked upon as the most trustworthy man about the farm, and was often given important commissions to execute by the Darlings. About six weeks ago the Darlings decided to send to London a collection of horses, and have them offered for sale. An implicit trust was reposed in Mullin, he was given full charge of the horses, with instructions to sell them for as good a figure as possible. The horses were shipped from Montreal, and arrived in good condition in London, where Mullin promptly set to work to dispose of them. He succeeded in his mission, and a few days after landing had \$7,000 sterling stowed away in his inside pocket. Not hearing from him the Darlings asked the Montreal police authorities to take means to arrest James Mullin, as they had been informed that he had sold the horses soon after he arrived in London, and they believed he had absconded with the money. Orders were sent from Montreal to the Scotland Yard detectives to be on the look out for Mullin, and to arrest him. For days the London detectives hunted high and low for the Canadian, but failed to find him. Finally, the Montreal police learned that Mr. Mullin had received a letter from his husband, asking her to meet him in London. She was closely shadowed. When the steamship Mullin left Montreal a few days ago Mr. Mullin was one of its passengers. Hardly had the boat left port before a message was flying across the ocean to the London detectives, instructing them to shadow Mr. Mullin when she arrived, as she was sure to go where her husband was hiding. But while the Sarnia is still on the ocean the detectives have succeeded in arresting Mullin. When Mrs. Mullin arrives in London she will have the misery of finding her husband under arrest. It is understood that Mullin has most of the money in his possession.

FIENDISH MURDER AND SUICIDE. A French Woman Suffocates Herself and Children with Charcoal Fumes.

A dreadful case of suicide occurred the other night in the Petit Montreux quarter, Paris. In the Rue Henri Regnault there lived in a single room a family named Hoffmann, consisting of the father, mother, and five children, ranging in age from a baby still at the breast to the eldest, a girl of 8. Hoffmann, who is a pavior by trade, had been out of work for the last six weeks, and the family subsisted entirely on charity, the wife going out to beg at church doors, with the wretched children about her. Added to the general misery was the fact that the couple were frequently quarreling, and the mother was violent and jealous, and quarreling went on incessantly between them. On Thursday after a worse scene than ever, Hoffmann was driven out of the place, and had to pass the night at a lodging-house in the neighborhood. For a long time after he had left his wife heard vociferating and breaking up what bits of furniture they possessed, before she was 3 o'clock in the morning before she quieted down. A few hours later Hoffmann came home and knocked at the door, but there was no answer, and everything was perfectly still inside the room. He then broke open a pane of glass, and looking in, saw embers of charcoal still aglow on the tiled floor. He called to the neighbors for help, but it was a long time before the door could be broken in, as Mrs. Hoffmann had fastened the key in the lock at the bottom of it. Then a shocking sight was seen. In a fit of mad intoxication she had dragged the bedding on the floor, lighted a charcoal fire, and lay down to die with her five children around her. The children were lying in a row on the floor, and their peaceful faces showed they had gone to sleep and passed away without suffering. In the meanwhile Hoffmann nearly went out of his mind at the sight and cried, and ran about in such a state of delirium that the police had to lock him up.

Death of Sir Alfred Stephen. The first Australian member of the British Privy Council, the author of the Criminal Code of New South Wales, the Right Honorable Sir Alfred Stephen, G. C. M. G., died recently at Sydney, at the age of 92. He was born in St. Kitts, in the West Indies, in 1802; studied law at Lincoln's Inn, and emigrated to Van Diemen's Land in 1824. In 1839 he was appointed to the Supreme Bench of New South Wales, of which he became Chief Justice five years later, resigning in 1875, after twenty-four years' service. In 1877 he was appointed Lieutenant-Governor, and held the office till 1891; in May, 1893, he was made a Privy Councillor. He was a second cousin of the father of the late Sir James Fitzmaurice Stephen, who did so much toward making an English criminal code possible.

A MISERABLE SITUATION.

Applicant—"What's the job worth?" Proprietor—"Three dollars a week and my old clothes."

A trolley car runs through the streets of Jerusalem!

THE TIMES

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Moose Jaw, N. W. T.

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The Moose Jaw Times.

"And what is writ, is writ—
Would it were worthier!" —Byron.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 11, 1895.

The Kamloops Sentinel presents a building list for 1894 in that town amounting to \$35,500.

The Prince Albert Advocate commends the course of the Moose Jaw council board in promptly publishing a detailed statement of civic finances, and calls upon its own municipal government to follow suit.

The corruption inquiry in Toronto has resulted in the criminal arraignment of eight hitherto respectable men of that city, including aldermen, ex-aldermen, civic officials and a director of the street railway company.

Jas. McMillan & Co., Minneapolis, on Dec. 18th, quoted for North-West Territories, sheep pelts from 6 1/2 to 7 cents per lb.; butcher hides from 5 1/2 to 9; deer skins from 8 to 24; wool, unwashed from 7 to 10, washed 12 to 15.

A sensational report issued last week from Halifax that Premier Bowell was dying, which, following immediately the burial of the late Premier, was starting, to say the least. Sir Mackenzie was only suffering from the effects of a cold.

A southern paper in a laudable endeavor to promote hugging, told of a young man who, while embracing his sweetheart, received a telegram containing news that he had fallen heir to a fortune. An exchange ruthlessly destroys the effect of the foregoing by remarking that the hugger will often receive a despatch bound in shoe leather, from the father of the girl, which informs him that he has fallen over a fence, and is heir to a lame back.

With imposing and impressive ceremonies and every poor tribute that genuine honor and sincere respect could pay, the mortal remains of the late Sir John Thompson, Prime Minister of Canada, were on the 3rd of January, at Halifax, consigned to the tomb. As an instance of the machine-like regularity and regard for orders that prevail throughout the British service, it may be mentioned that Capt. Poe of the warship Blenheim was instructed to arrive at Halifax at noon on January 2nd. Punctual to the very second the good ship anchored at the gun wharf at the historic capital of Nova Scotia.

It is reported from Chicago that Daniel Campbell, defaulting postmaster at Whitewood, N.W.T., who was arrested in Chicago a few months ago at the instance of the Dominion Government, and released, has now been arrested by officers of the North-West Government, and is being held for extradition. It had never been alleged that Mr. Campbell misappropriated funds of the Assembly, of which he was a member when he decamped; but he left a shortage in his accounts as Treasurer of the Whitewood Agricultural Society, and as a portion of the society's money was derived directly from the Assembly, it is probably in connection with that account that the present arrest has been made.

THE HUDSON'S BAY RAILWAY.

The circumference of knowledge respecting the Hudson's Bay Railway is more circumscribed than was thought. It was to have been expected that so ardent a supporter of the Dominion Government as Senator Perley would be made acquainted with the Cabinet's intentions as to the project, equally

with the "delegates" from Manitoba who recently visited Ottawa. Mr. McDonald, the member for Eastern Assinibois, was one of them, and since returning, he, with the rest of them, has by vague utterances been endeavoring to inculcate a hope in the North-West that the building of the road by the Government is only a question of a very short time. He and the Senator conjointly addressed the people of Broadview last week. Mr. McDonald repeated his promise that "the good news" would soon be openly announced. The Senator followed and said, "he did not think they would get the Hudson's Bay railway, nor was it hardly reasonable that they should get it. They had a grand system now. If the C.P.R. could not do the work cheaper, and they wanted it cheaper, let them give the company more bonus. Let them keep the present railway in an efficient state rather than build another one. He did not think the Hudson's Bay Railway would run and it was no use talking about it."

Was it with the assurance born of an even more intimate confidence of the Ministers than is possessed by the "delegates," that Senator Perley thus pitilessly dashed the brains out of Mr. McDonald's shadowy hope?

AN UNJUST EXEMPTION.

Moved by Coun. Hitchcock, seconded by Coun. Simington, and unanimously resolved, That whereas the Government of Canada holds for speculative purposes a large tract of land within the bounds of the Municipality of the Town of Moose Jaw; and whereas the Canadian Pacific Railway Company also have large interests within said Municipality; all of which are exempt from taxation in any form; Therefore be it resolved that in the opinion of this Council, the Government of Canada, through the Minister of the Interior, should be petitioned in relation thereto; and that the Mayor and Clerk be authorized to communicate with the Minister of the Interior, pointing out the injustice done the taxpayer by the exemption of large interests held by the above mentioned parties purely for speculative purposes.

This resolution passed by a body representative of the whole tax paying populace of Moose Jaw, is evidence of an awakened interest in the virtual judicial inquiry that has for years been perpetrated upon the majority of incorporated towns on the line of the Canadian Pacific Railway within the North-West Territories. This is a question upon which there can be no difference of conscientious opinion. Impartial consideration must lead to the conviction that the Government—or in other words, the whole people of Canada—have no right to profit by the exertions (resulting in tax-paying for public improvements) of the people of any single town or collection of towns; and if it is improper for the Government to so profit, it is much more improper for a corporation such as the C.P.R. Co. to be given that advantage.

It is right and proper for the Government when opening a townsite to reserve lands for public purposes—for post offices, court houses, jails, etc., and even for schools; to make such reservation might be deemed a duty devolving upon the Government. And it may be remarked that this duty was neglected by the Dominion Government when the Territorial townsites were laid out, and when the erection of a court house in Moose Jaw became necessary, a site had to be purchased. But it is indubitably improper for the Government to reserve lands for speculation, hold these lands exempt from taxation which the existence of the very lands often increases, and reap the profits from increased value which the taxes for improvements have given to the lands.

It may be remembered by those who listened to Mr. Laurier a few weeks ago in Moose Jaw, the learned leader of Her Majesty's Opposition in Canada made a deliverance on this very question. Mr. Laurier held that it was manifestly improper for a Government to reserve or hold any lands or property for speculation. That public lands should be administered by the Government only for the benefit of settlers and intended developers; and that to hold lands for speculation and exempt from the ordinary rates within incorporated towns, where the people were spending their energies towards common improvement, was utterly unreasonable. That distinguished man may have been talking for a purpose: to speak plainly, his words may have been only an "election promise"; but when he said that if he were placed

in power, he would see to it that this existing injustice would be abolished, the people of Moose Jaw there assembled warmly applauded the utterance.

The present condition of affairs militates against the towns interest in many ways, one of the most obvious of which is that it directly injures the town's credit with the moneyed men who must be approached when debentures are offered for sale. In considering the purchase of town debentures the first thing that the capitalist does is to look at the town's assessment. Taking into account the extent of Moose Jaw's incorporation, our assessment is extraordinarily low, because a large portion is owned by the Government and the C. P. R. Co., which portion cannot be included in the assessment. Our assessment is low, the value of the security offered is thus lessened and our debentures sell below par.

Even now the necessity of further school accommodation is apparent, and already the rate of taxation has reached an extreme above which no Council would be justified in going. The point has been reached where the people are forced to make a minute study of conditions and results. Are they able to give their children proper school accommodation? If not, why not? The question has been answered by the people in the resolution of the Council; it remains now for the Minister of the Interior to formulate his answer. The iniquitous exemption must be replaced by a righteous liability to assessment and taxation.

A PROTECTIONIST THROUGH CIRCUMSTANCE.

Mr. W. F. Maclean, M.P. for East York, contributes to the January number of the Canadian Magazine, a review of Mr. Joseph Pope's "Life of Sir John Macdonald," under the title of "The Canadian Themistocles." Mr. Maclean justifies his choice of a title by culling a series of quotations from Plutarch's estimate of the Greek politician, which might have been appropriately written of the late Sir John Macdonald. Mr. Maclean's article is interesting, because it is a candid and rational estimate of the career of the great Conservative chieftain from a friendly hand, and because of the addition of a few personal reminiscences and some morsels of inside information that helps us to realize what was the manner of the man who for so long impressed his personality on the government of Canada.

A paragraph concerning Sir John as a "protectionist" reads:—"On other great questions, where Mr. Pope would have us believe that because he quotes one sentence of Sir John's early stump speeches wherein he declares for the encouragement of native industries 'he was therefore originally and continuously a protectionist, he trifles with our memories and our knowledge. Sir John was timid unto death of protection, had to be bullied into it, led into it, committed to it by others. But when he thought it grown, he used it as a bridge to reach the power he liked to wield. And when his hosts followed over they cried, 'Behold the bridge Sir John has built.' But some of us know the work to be of other handicraftsmen."

It was an opinion often expressed within the past year, and particularly during the last session of

Parliament, that had the old man been alive and in power, there would be no haggling by the government over Tariff Reform; that instead of the government being driven to make a pretence of "lopping off the mouldering branches," that Sir John would have been in the fore front of the battle swinging aloft the axe to "fell the tree of protection." And the blighting and monopoly-breeding growth would certainly have been destroyed: for if the old chieftain made such a seeming success of protection to which he was in principle opposed, with what an addition of enthusiasm would he have entered into a war against the evil giant which he evidently did not fail to foresee would eventually sap the foundation of energy of the young nation.

Goldwin Smith, by recollection of personal conversations with him in 1878, concurs with Mr. Maclean in that Sir John embraced protection merely as an expedient, realizing that it was pernicious, but that it would place him solidly in power. He undoubtedly intended to discard it when it had served his turn; and the present awakening of the people of Canada to a realization of the fallacies of the National Policy, would have been seized by that eminent "opportunist" as the golden moment for regaining the safe trail of unrestricted trade, which is the real protection against monopolists, and which only can lead to an enduring prosperity, by an equitable placing of the burdens of taxation and thus ensuring a natural distribution of wealth.

Was Sir John a politician of prime dishonesty? Not necessarily, although many may doubt the rectitude of his method of reasoning. As Mr. Maclean says: "Sir John had two objects in view—to govern Canada, and at the same time to mould the provinces into a whole." He possessed confidence in himself, and he was undoubtedly sincere in his belief that his opponents lacked the conciliating qualities that were necessary adjuncts of the Premier's office, else would the links between the provinces never be strengthened. With Sir John the end justified the means.

The Globe quoting and commenting upon Mr. Maclean's article says: "He had never any great principle at stake. He never went out of office for a principle. In this respect he is contrasted with George Brown, who was always talking of principles. Men of George Brown's stamp, Mr. Maclean thinks, 'are not statesmen. Their influence on public life is wholesome, but it is mainly as regulators of the conduct of others that their force is beneficial. He illustrates this by saying that Sir John Macdonald, much as he might deny it, would have never been the man he was or accomplished what he did, had it not been for George Brown. The latter was far too thorough-going. Mr. Maclean thinks: had not enough of the spirit of compromise in him to be entitled to be credited with political sagacity. Sir John Macdonald was always compromising, always conciliating, and as a consequence always violating one or more, often all, of the 'great principles' of his storming opponent; but he was also always governing the country, carrying on its affairs, gradually accomplishing the high end he had in view—the consolidation of British North America."

Readers of Mr. Maclean's estimate of the Conservative leader, while admiring its courage and

candor, will be inclined to dispute with him that political sagacity and statesmanship are always convertible terms, and that a man who entertains his beliefs so strongly that he will not refrain from presenting them in season and out of season, who refuses to compromise or conciliate, is not entitled to be considered a statesman. After all it is not the men who achieve office who have had the most far-reaching effect on the history of nations. Wilberforce, who freed the slaves, never held office; Cobden, who freed trade, never held office; George Brown, who freed Canada from sectarian privileges and unequal representation, virtually never held office. All three, looking back on their lives, however, would be quite satisfied that what they had accomplished fulfilled to a greater extent their ideals of a useful career than the mere attainment of the sweets of office would have done.

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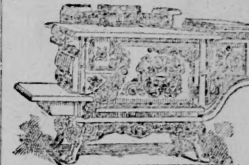
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When an ancient was asked "Of what use is philosophy?" he replied, "It teaches man how to die." He might have added, and also how to live. The earliest and noblest conception that ever existed concerning life and its duties we owe to the Stoics. These have never been surpassed, so that most of our best moral ideas to-day are the fruits of their philosophy. Pythagoras, it is said, divided virtue into two parts, — to seek truth and to do good; but the Stoics were more active with the former than with the latter. It is our moral duty to follow truth, regardless of consequences, whenever it leads. Truthfulness is the highest test of character, and when we add the doing of good to the seeking after it, we attain the greatest moral excellence. We are then voracious in thought and deed, ready to follow evidence "even to the most unwise conclusions," and to do right whatever may happen. Say, ages ago, normal fars. Vanity is the product of civilization, and especially an industrial civilization. The law of truth so powerfully incited by Greek philosophers among a comparatively non-industrial people, is one of the marvels of history. Medievel credulity, however, with the legend and the universal lying that followed, obscured the rational teachings of the Stoics, and debased the moral character of Europe. To lie was praiseworthy, provided religious purposes could be served thereby. There was a slight renewal of the love of veracity when chivalry was the mode, but this was chiefly confined to the knightly class. To tell a lie was opposed to the vows of knighthood, but any lie might, notwithstanding, be regarded as truth. Chivalry was merely a temporal fashion, and knew nothing of philosophy. The Reformation was produced from a love of truth and the spirit of free enquiry as much as from the abuses of the Roman Catholic Church, and from the time of its inception truth and the love of truth and of scientific research, have distinguished Protestant countries throughout the world. But, on the whole, wherever theological dogmas are concerned, we are obliged to believe with the great German historian Herder, when he has said that the phrase "Christian veracity" deserves to rank with the phrase "Pagan faith." The Romans were prominent for their truthfulness. They admired good faith, and practised straightforwardness as a rule. The lessons of the Stoics produce great results. This people is feared for its strength, and respected for its honesty. With the extreme of fidelity to engagements and love of truth, its power declined also. For they who had scorned the business of "Pagan faith" became themselves as false and unreliable as the Catholics.

The English have often been termed the modern Romans. They have the same fidelity of character, obedience to the law, and love of justice; the same facility in ruling alien states; the same love of the solid and the useful, and the same strong tenacity of purpose. If they flatter themselves about any one thing more than another it is that they are straightforward. If they praise a friend they say he is outspoken; he means what he says and says what he means; he is thoroughly open and candid, and gives you what is in his mind. He is not like Mr. Facing both ways, or Mr. Pliable, a shuffler, a deceiver, a Jesuitical talker, disingenuous and unreliable, but a man whom you can trust and trust always as a truthful and upright friend. In a word he is straightforward. There is a pleasant ring about this word. It is Anglo-Saxon to the core. It suggests the picture of John Bull, not as Mr. O'Reil paints him, but as a stout, healthy, genial gentleman, beaming with good nature and honest in word and work, a candid friend and an open foe. Unfortunately, not only are not all Englishmen like this, but it is much to be feared that straightforwardness is a virtue possessed by the minority, and that the breed of Mr. Facing both ways is much larger than is ordinarily supposed. If we analyse Society into its various classes we shall see that there is abundant room for an increase of straightforwardness. We will try a few.

Take parents first. If there are any to whom, above all others, they should be straightforward, it should be to their children. These require the full command of treatment as well as care. But how frequent are their innocent questions, which are all-important to them, not only for subterfuge or down-right falsehood? The mind of the child thirsting for information, dark and desiring enlightenment, hungry for mental food, is poisoned at the outset of its quickening by its own misguided parents. It asks for bread, and they give it a stone; for fish, and they give it a serpent; or they stifle their offspring's enquiries by replying "little children must not ask so many questions." But for how long will that hard falsehood remain a deadweight upon the child's soul? How long will the serpent of deceit coil around its conscience?

Perhaps until the children are able to solve for themselves, when they in

their turn will deceive their parents. They will conceal what they know, and they will know much in the ways that may not be so wholesome for them as if they had obtained it from their father or mother. Deceitful habits will be formed early, and the virtue of straightforwardness thenceforth can never be there. When the time arrives they too will deceive their little ones.

Take employers and employed. Are they straightforward with each other? How often are loyalty, fidelity, and the greatest possible services rewarded by a mean employer with the lowest pay and no thanks? How often does it happen that the more valuable and necessary the services rendered, the poorer the door is kept down and the more completely dependent? An employer after values his work more than his employee. Of course there are many honest employers who say, "Well done, good and faithful servant, go up higher." But the mean, grasping, the ignoble predominate. And so the employed on their side, knowing that the most perfunctory services are frequently best appreciated, become listless and ultimately neglectful. Deceit follows, and the relations between both become cold and strained. The selfish employer makes the workman selfish, and each loses by it in every direction.

Are politicians straightforward? The question itself will excite a smile. Their crookedness is so notorious that it is difficult to follow them. The late Right Hon. W. H. Smith could not understand this policy. He was too honest. "Why can they not say straight out what they mean and what they want?" he remarked on a notable occasion. Any man who goes into parliament resolving to be straightforward and independent of party views is like a lost sheep in the wilderness. No one will hear him or bear his company until he joins one or other of the party flocks. Straightforwardness will impede instead of assisting him. He must learn the art of political chicanery, then he may get on.

Are lawyers straightforward? Do they advocate the cause in whose justice they believe? Sometimes, no doubt. But generally the successful counsel is he who has no legal conscience, who is indifferent to the merits of a case, so far as he is well paid, who can move the fairest fact back black, and torture innocence by cross-examination. He pleads not for right, but for a verdict and is indifferent to everything except to the success of his client. Straightforwardness holds little ground in our law courts.

Are traders and manufacturers straightforward? If they were the Acts against adulteration and forgery of trade marks would not have been required. Nevertheless, on the whole these are perhaps much more straightforward than the other classes named, because in their business honesty is always the best policy. It is comparatively uncommon, therefore, to find a just cause of complaint when one deals with a respectable firm in this country, although many dishonest men are doing their best to ruin the good reputation of our traders and manufacturers throughout the world.

Among religious bodies it is sad to find a large amount of what may be called religious dishonesty, or deep-toned practices for the cause. Tenets are professed which no body believes. Successes recounted which are based more upon imagination than sober fact. The exercises and demeanour of the Sunday are seldom in accord with those of the week. It is the fashion to be very devout on that day, and very worldly on all the others. If we are scrupulous we worship God about fifty days in the year, and self or mammon during the remainder, and in this manner everybody is satisfied.

The home should be the center of happiness, the rest of earthly delight. But how can this be unless husband and wife are frank with each other? If each has secrets, if much of the every day life of either is artfully concealed from the other, misery is bound to ensue. Here, above all, straightforwardness is necessary to avoid misery, for the lack of it denotes the death of love.

This manliest and most womanly of virtues deserves a closer cultivation. Our happiness and self-respect as individuals and as a nation depend upon our possessing it. Without it we are hollow, unreal, a reproach to others and a scorn to ourselves.

To think one self true; And it must follow as the night the day, That cannot not then be false to any man."

Parkbeg Pickings.
PARKBEG, Jan. 6, 1895.—We are having very rough weather on the starting of the new year, but we are hoping to see it turn out fine the rest of the winter.

Times are very lonely, as our stage has stopped running but we think it will start up again as there is lots of snow now. Mr. Hotmaker is talking of running a hack to the ranchers for the winter.

Mrs. Irvine is on a visit to Chaplin for a few days.
Mr. T. Humphrey paid a flying visit to Moose Jaw on the evening of the 5th.

NEWS.

Waghorn's Guide for January.

Waghorn's Guide for January is to hand. This issue marks the twelfth anniversary of its publication. It has been our valued companion for many years, and like good wine we feel that the Guide improves by age. We wish it continued success. The present issue is well filled with tables of use and interest and embodies several special additions, i.e. a list of new school districts formed in Manitoba since the last published lists in the Guide, and the first portion of a list of North-West School Districts, also a list of fire insurance companies doing business in the province with their Winnipeg agents. All the time cards are carefully shown and the sailings, rates and accommodation of Atlantic steamships. New post offices are given and mail stage connections, new County Court sittings, municipal and Legislative lists, calendar and almanac diary for month, weather report, &c., maps of Winnipeg and province—truly a good 10 cents worth.

Dundurn Murmurs.

DUNDURN, Dec. 29th, 1894.—Mr. Fowler arrived at the Poverty Ranch on Monday last, having accompanied on horseback, the difficult trip from Moose Jaw, in the remarkable short time of thirty-six hours, eighteen minutes and ten seconds.

We understand Mr. Geo. Gagen is offering his ranch stock for sale at a very moderate figure.

While Messrs. Maxson & Goode were returning from work, they noticed an animal struggling in a snow bank, and upon repairing to the spot it was discovered to be Mr. Annable's valuable mare Black Boss. After considerable difficulty they succeeded in freeing her, and upon examination she was found to be none the worse. That is another one you owe us Mac.

Mr. Chas. Goode returned from Saskatoon on Sunday last, after having had a pleasant trip. He reached home safely barring the breaking of a clevis pin and the losing of the clevis which caused him some delay on the road. A liberal reward is offered for the above mentioned articles.

Mr. Joseph Proctor, of Poverty Ranch, entertained a number of the local ranchers and their wives, at a dinner party on Xmas night. A few other friends called down after dinner, when dancing, songs, and other games were the order of the evening. A very amusing part of the evening's programme, was the laughing chorus, which all present took a part in.

Arrivals and departures at this station, were somewhat limited this week, Mr. Wm. Anderson being the only passenger going south, while the arrivals were the Rev. Mr. Bethel, and Master Arthur a Court. There was no wrangling between the bus men as the passengers were equally divided. His Reverence taking the Royal Bus for the Government House, and Master a Court the free omnibus for the court house.

Messrs. Frank Clark and Andrew Blackley arrived from Egypt today for their winter supply of provisions. They report trails in good condition.

The Rev. Mr. Bethel filled the Methodist pulpit here on Thursday evening. We understand that he will hold service in this district, every other Monday, and return to Saskatoon on Tuesday's train.

Mr. Goode has been busy the past few days rounding up his cattle for winter feeding.

The Murmurs heard to-day that one of Mr. Annable's work horses on the ranch has died. The horse had been sick for some few days.

We are informed that Mr. G. M. Annable is about to start a press in Dundurn, and expects to have it in operation shortly. We think Mac would make a capital editor, if *THE TIMES* don't compete.

It is murmured there will be a wedding at Dundurn shortly. One of the young men is now wearing a diamond engagement ring.

Rheumatism Cured in a Day.—South American Rheumatic Cure for Rheumatism and Neuralgia radically cures in 1 to 3 days. Its action upon the system is remarkable and mysterious. It removes at once the cause and the disease immediately disappears. The first dose greatly benefits. 75 cents. Sold by W. W. Bole, Druggist.

Heart Disease Relieved in 30 Minutes.—Dr. Agnew's cure for the heart gives perfect relief in all cases of organic or sympathetic heart disease in 30 minutes, and speedily effects a cure. It is a powerful remedy for palpitation, shortness of breath, smothering spells, pain in left side and all symptoms of a diseased heart. One dose cures. Sold by W. W. Bole.

Lightest, Easiest, Working, Most Accurate, Compact.

Best Modern and progressive for empires or information write to THE MARLIN FIRE ARMS CO., New York, Conn.

H. McDOUGALL

DEALER IN

LUMBER

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BUILDING MATERIAL.

Cedar Posts.
for Fencing.

LIVERY, FEED

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SALE STABLES.

First-Class Livery Rigs.

Best accommodation for the travelling public.

Draying to all parts of the town.

Premises High Street.

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WILSON AND McDONALD.



Direct connection with steamers at Halifax & New York for all European, South American and African points.

: RETURN TICKETS :

On sale to all Pacific Coast points, Hawaiian Islands, China and Japan.

SAILINGS FROM VANCOUVER.

FOR AUSTRALIA.

MIOWERA Jan. 16
WARRIMOO Feb. 16

FOR CHINA AND JAPAN.

EMPERESS INDIA Jan. 7
EMPERESS JAPAN Feb. 4

For tickets and information apply to J. K. STEVENSON, Agent, Moose Jaw, or to ROBERT KERLE, Gen'l Passenger Agt., Winnipeg.

NORTHERN PACIFIC R. R.

The Popular Route

St. Paul Minneapolis Chicago

And all points in the United States and Canada; also the Kootenay coal mines.

Pullman Palace Vestibuled Sleeping and Dining Cars

ON EXPRESS TRAINS DAILY TO

TORONTO, MONTREAL, Etc.

And all points in Eastern Canada; St. Paul and Chicago.

An opportunity to pass through the celebrated St. Clair Tunnel. Baggage is checked through in bond, and there is no customs examination.

OCEAN PASSAGES

And Berths secured to and from Great Britain, Europe, China and Japan. All first-class steamship lines are represented.

Great Transcontinental Route to the Pacific Coast.

For tickets and further information apply to any of the company's agents, or H. J. BELL, H. J. BELL, 456 Main St., Winnipeg. General Agent, Winnipeg. CHAS. S. FEE, Gen'l Passenger and Ticket Agent, St. Paul.

PERFECT FIT

PRICES RIGHT.

For a Stylish
FALL-OR-WINTER-SUIT

J. MELHUISE,
Merchant Tailor.

FURNITURE.

Oak side boards, bedroom suits, and secretaries now in stock, also lounges, parlor suits, easy chairs, dining chairs, springs, cots, mattresses and all kinds of staple and fancy goods. Undertakers' supplies constantly on hand.

JNO. BELLAMY.

Goes to Europe for Treatment

Suffering For Years from Insomnia and Nervous Debility—Prostrated, Exhausted—No Vitality—No Rest Until "Nature's Sweet Restorer," South American Nervine Tonic. Built up the Nervous Organism, and Gave Back to the Worn and Exhausted Nerve-Centres their Wanted Vigor.



ADOLPHE LABODIE, B.C.L., J.P., OF THE WELL-KNOWN LEGAL FIRM OF LABODIE & LABODIE, MONTREAL.

For four generations the remarkable family of LaBodie have been prominently identified with the legal and professional life of Montreal. A long line of active, intellectual men, whose ambition to rise to prominence meant a constant drain upon the nerve forces and a tremendous demand for brain power. Mr. Adolphe LaBodie, B.C.L., J.P., etc., has for seventeen years been actively engaged in the legal profession, living, as the duties of intellectual men of this fast age demand, beyond the reserve limit of natural nerve force, requiring more of the nerve centres at the base of the brain than they can possibly fulfil, which always results in nervous prostration, dyspepsia, hot flashes, insomnia, constipation, and attendant evils.

Mr. LaBodie spared neither time nor money to obtain relief, went to Europe for special treatment, all to no purpose. His attention being directed to South American Nervine Tonic, he concluded to try it. Result—immediate relief from insomnia, and a perfect and permanent cure from all other disorders, with but five bottles of the Nervine.

For Sale by W. W. BOLE,

Moose Jaw N. W. T.

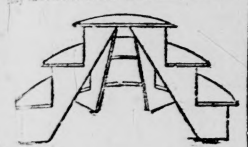
Mr. Adolphe LaBodie, under date of April 27th, writes from Montreal:—"I was suffering from insomnia and nervous debility; prostration and exhaustion, rather than rest, followed a night's experience. I took five bottles of South American Nervine, and am wholly recovered, and now enjoy restful nights. I have tried many remedies, have been treated in Europe, and can say with truthful emphasis that the South American nervine has cured me."

There is reason in all things: business reasons in business, truthful reasons in truth. Mr. LaBodie's statement here-with is the truthful reason why, if South American Nervine Tonic cured him, it will cure you. It is the nerve builder for brain workers. Brain and stomach cannot both work at the same time with healthful and happy issues. One must suffer. Intense intellectual activity produces indigestion because the brain is consuming all the nerve power. South American Nervine Tonic holds nature to a happy poise, and life and its duties swing to fruitful success.

THE HOME.

Homemade Plant Stands.

Many housewives find their greatest pleasure in caring for plants during the cold winter months when compelled to stay indoors so much of the time, and many



PLANT SHELF, FIG. 1.

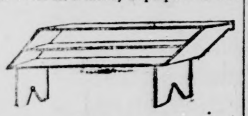
are wished for a plant stand for years. Cannot the husband or son use two or three plants some day in making one? There are a variety of models to choose from. An old pattern and probably the best, because it will hold the most, is the half circular stand with three shelves (Fig. 1). It is made with three legs and two short braces between them under the lowest, broadest shelf. The rear view is shown in the illustration, as its construction can be seen thus. A glass pane, and this is the view exposed to the living room, also, the shelves being turned to the window. The shelves should be made broad enough to extend beyond the frame at least two inches.

A small, strong bench to hold a large



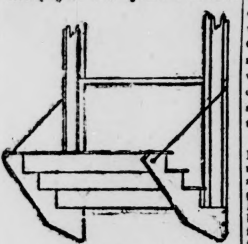
PLANT SHELF, FIG. 2.

window box (Fig. 2) is quickly made as follows: Measure the depth of the box it is to hold and make the legs long enough to raise it to level with the window sill. They are composed of boards notched at the bottom. A top board is nailed or screwed in place and a shelf firmly nailed to cleats half way between top and floor. This shelf is useful for a variety of purposes as well



PLANT SHELF, FIG. 3.

as a brace to strengthen the bench. Another pretty stand is a rack added to the top of a bench (Fig. 3). It is faced to the window and rests upon the sill. It will hold a large number of pots on its two shelves and on the bench.



PLANT SHELF, FIG. 4.

to two feet from the glass, while the bottom shelf is on a level with the window sill. The weight of the rack and plants is supported entirely by the window frame to which it is screwed at the bottom and held by a strong wire at the top. It is easily taken down and put aside in the spring. A neat finish to all of these plant racks is dark green paint. Nothing is so pretty and appropriate for the green foliage and bright flowers.

A Mistaken Idea.

It is a common impression that the great majority of American gentlemen carry a "gun" in their hip pocket, but recent events threaten to shake this popular belief. When recently a number of handouts "held up" a train near Aquia, Virginia, there was not a weapon among the whole train load of passengers, and the only thing to be done was to crawl under the seats, and employ the time in reckoning what horrible carnage would have taken place if even one small Smith & Wesson had been on hand. This has been followed by another train robbery in Arkansas, where the Cook gang side-tracked a train on the Missouri Pacific Railway, robbed the express car, and relieved the passengers of their valuables. The most remarkable thing about this incident was that on the train was a posse of detectives, who were on their way to capture the very gang which attacked the train. The robbers leveled on the detectives just the same as if they were common mortals, and the officers submitted to the assessment with the utmost alacrity and humility.

To Make Housekeeping Easy.

In our modern homes, with so many improvements and labor saving machines, it is hardly necessary for the life of a housekeeper to be a drudge. Easy housekeeping depends upon good management. A well laid plan is a long step toward easy housekeeping, and housekeepers will find their work simplified and lightened by following a studied plan. As the same circumstances do not exist in any two households, it is impossible to give a plan that can follow, as a rule, in all cases. The important step is to avoid, as far as possible, a great amount of work to be done in a limited time. Scatter the work along through the week so that no day will be one of continuous, hard labor. Repetitive work is systematic, but do not be hasty to system. If sickness or any other case prevents the carrying out of your

plans, accept the ordeal with cheerfulness, at least outwardly. Try to arrange the work so that the afternoons may be given to sewing, mending or recreation. Allot a certain portion of work to certain days. One day in the week should be set aside for the family washing. Monday has advantages over any other day. The washing is the hardest and most unpleasant task of the week, and the housekeeper is best prepared for it after the mind and body have been rested and strengthened by the Sabbath. The washing can be made comparatively easy by the use of kerosene or some harmless washing fluid or compound. After the washing is done the kitchen floor should be scrubbed.

Tuesday should be devoted to baking, a general straightening up of pantry, cupboard, etc., and folding the clothes ready to be ironed on Wednesday forenoon, and if there is time part of the ironing may be done.

On Wednesday the ironing should be done and the housekeeper should take care of handkerchiefs and towels. Wednesday, too, is a good day for ironing. Sheets, towels, underwear, stockings, etc., require but little ironing. Some housewives do not iron these garments but fold them smoothly when folded. On Thursday and on Thursday morning baking may be done if necessary, the kitchen floor scrubbed the clean clothes put away, and many odd jobs being done. On Friday the general cleaning and dusting should be done. This is a hard task for the housekeeper, especially if the rooms contain heavy furniture. If housekeepers could be guided into simple habits and ideas in furnishing homes, much time and labor could be saved. Every article of furniture that is not a means of comfort or convenience should be disposed of.

On Saturday enough baking should be done to last until the next Tuesday, the dining room and kitchen should be cleaned and everything put in readiness for Sunday, which should be a day of rest. Housekeepers may be sure that it pays to keep the Sabbath holy.

RUSSIA'S CONTRASTS.

A Country Where There Is Magnificence, But Not Much That Is Merciful.

What a country of contrasts this is! writes a correspondent. The educational authorities in the large towns have strict orders to curtail as much as possible the number of children of parents in a humble rank of life who seek to enter the high schools. It is not poverty that is to exclude a boy or girl from the benefits of a first-class education. If an officer's son applies to be admitted, although his parents have barely the necessities of life, he is accepted; but the son of the rich house porter or washerwoman is excluded. On the other hand, we have the Minister of Education straining every nerve and exhausting the means at his disposal to improve the condition of the village schools. Some of these have become model establishments, far ahead of similar schools in countries with greater pretensions. It is now fast becoming the rule to supply every new village school with a piece of land, where the pupils will learn the rudiments of agriculture and horticulture. A friend of mine recently returned from a visit to the Province of Poltava speaks of the wonderful effects of these schools in that region, where they have been long established. Cottagers trained in them carry their notions into their mature manhood, and the villages can now be numbered by the hundred where the cultivation of fruit, flowers and vegetables flourishes as the result of the tastes acquired by children in the model village schools.

May it continue! Russia still remains the most cheerful of countries; her villages are still and quiet clusters of huts without gayety or color or brightness. When the Russians take to flowers and fruits, to beautifying their cottages and tending their farmsteads, they will be well on the road to freedom. Very paradoxical, perhaps; but I have good authority for the assertion. It gives me very great pleasure to note the rapid increase of temperance societies in Russia. A few years ago the idea of temperance was almost unknown. Now of the total abstinence, would have oceans of ridicule poured on it in the press and in society. Not so now. The friends of temperance are active, and many of them influential. There is hardly a town, however small, in the empire without its temperance society, and in hundreds of villages as well the good cause is making rapid way. These societies, of course, have almost a hopeless task before them. The temperance movement in Russia is powerful, the habits of the people are temperate, immoderate, rather; their climate, their manner of life, induce drunkenness, but all the same the very existence of these societies is a sign of progress, and that has attended them show that there is still a remnant who have not bowed the knee to Baal.

Another pleasing sign of the times is the establishment of societies for the prevention of cruelty to animals. Until quite lately in towns a Russian's treatment of his animals, especially of draft animals—horses and bullocks—has shocked the fiercest sensibilities of Westerners accustomed to better things. In country districts the condition of affairs is still worse. It is quite common for a moulton to flog his stubborn horse until it falls, and I myself have seen a bullock driver in a rage while a crowd of callous spectators watched the proceedings without a protest. There are now active little societies in all large towns to prevent this sort of thing. Each member is supplied with a shrill whistle to call the attention of the police to any case of cruelty that he may meet with, and his unsupported statement to a policeman will be sufficient to convict the offender. Rather a stringent rule, but under the circumstances justifiable.

I was the guest of a peasant in the province of Kiev the other day, and this is the supper his wife prepared before my eyes. A pound of beef was minced up, not very carefully, and set to simmer. Gradually the following ingredients were added. A sliced cucumber, two onions, two mushrooms, a potato, half a tumbler of sour cream, a little parsley and two bay leaves. It was salted to taste, and she threw in early in the proceedings about twenty pepper-corns. She called it Chalmakaki, but had called it by a still more barbarous name I would have eaten it all the same. I can cordially recommend Chalmakaki to people in search of a new gastronomic sensation.

There is as much responsibility in importing your own secrets, as in keeping those of your neighbor.—Darley.

Killed the Father of Rattles.

The largest rattlesnake ever killed, possibly in the entire State of Georgia, was killed Saturday afternoon in the East Macon district. It had twenty-two rattles and a button, making it 23 years old. It measured a fraction over five feet in length. Nobody can be found to have heard of a rattlesnake 23 years old. A snake that carries fourteen or sixteen rattles and a button is considered a monster in these parts, and is looked upon with most respectful bearing. The men had quite an exciting time killing the snake. None of them dared go within several lengths of him, and when he shook his mighty bunch of rattles the noise was awful, and struck terror to the hearts of the negroes, causing them each time to retreat farther. They finally dispatched him with long pole.

"A Compliment."

Two old school-fellows met, fifteen years after their graduation, and fell, figuratively, upon each other's necks. "Well, well, dear old Smith!" said Green. "How glad I am to see you! What days those were! Ha! ha! Smith, you were the stupidest fellow in the class."

A MONTREAL MAN'S TROUBLES.

Subject to Attacks of Saltreum, Erysipelas sets in and he narrowly escapes—A Novel Story.

MONTREAL, Nov. 8.—Mr. J. H. C. Halliday, a well known contractor of this city, who has been unable to do any work for about six months, owing to a severe attack of saltreum and erysipelas, has had a marvelous recovery. Mr. Halliday told his story to a reporter that called on him in the following words. "When I was a boy about four years old, a sore broke out on my leg, and the doctors said it was saltreum or eczema. These sore spots continued to break out on me now and again. Sometimes it would be my hand, sometimes my arm, and at other times my face. About six months ago I had a very severe attack and the glands of my body swelled and patches broke out on my hands and face from which a watery substance was discharged. From a small sore on my nose erysipelas set in and I was laid up and three doctors called in to attend me. They did not seem to do me any good. One day I was reading a paper and I saw that a remedy had been discovered that would make my blood generally pure. I sent to the drugist for a box of Schiller's Sarsaparilla and he did not have them but he got them for me. I began taking them, and the first box completely cured the erysipelas. I have now taken six boxes of the pills, and the saltreum has completely disappeared for the first time. I might say, in my lifetime." Sold by all druggists or sent postpaid at 50 cents per box or six boxes for \$2.50, by addressing, K.H. Schiller & Co., Toronto.

Tremendous Concussion From Big Guns.

During the English naval maneuvers two ten-inch guns were fired simultaneously on one of the vessels with startling effect. The glass that protects the helmsman and the wheel of the charthouse of the ship, the glass is one-third of an inch thick, were smashed to atoms. An instant, bottles and tumblers jumped six inches into the air and spilled their contents, but came down again, and men near the turret were lifted off their feet by the concussion.

Look Out.

For breakers ahead when pimples, boils, carbuncles and skin eruptions appear. They wouldn't appear if your blood were pure and your system in the right condition. They show you what you need—a good blood-purifier: that's what you get when you take Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery.

It carries health with it. All Blood, Skin, and Scalp diseases, from a common blotch or eruption to the worst Scrofula, are cured by it. It invigorates the liver, purifies and enriches the blood, and raises every organ into healthful action. In the most stubborn forms of Skin Diseases, such as Salt-reum, Eczema, Tetter, Eruptions, Carbuncles, and kindred ailments, and with Scrofula in every shape, and all blood taints, if it fails to cure, you have your money back. And that makes it the cheapest blood-purifier sold.

Quieting Her Down.

Little Dick—"I wanted to say something nice to Miss Antiqua, so I told her she didn't look her age; but I guess I did wrong, 'cause she got sort o' grouchy. You got in a quiet her down, so she'll be in good humor when mamma comes in."

Get Rid of Neuralgia.

There is no use in fooling with neuralgia. It is a disease that gives way only to the most powerful remedies. No remedy yet discovered has given the grand results that Hood's Sarsaparilla has. It is a positive specific for all nerve pains, and ought to be kept on hand in every family. Sold every where, 25 cents a bottle.

Gloom and sadness are poison to us, the origin of hysteria, which is a disease of the imagination caused by vexation, and supported by fear.—Servigne.

Homes Wanted for Boys.

Some time ago the Children's Aid Society of Toronto had applications from families who were willing to adopt children or have them placed in their households. The response was general from all parts of the Dominion for girls, but very few requests were received for boys. The Society has now at their shelter a lot of fine little boys from 2 to 7 years old and a few from 8 to 13 for whom they want homes. There are also some girl and boy babies available. Send for an application form and say whether the child wanted is for adoption or placing out. Address, The Secretary, 32 Confederation Life Building, Toronto Ont.

What is birth to a man if he is a stain to his dead ancestors? He has left such an offspring.—Sir P. Sidney.

An eminent American divine writes:—God has been pleased to order the earth and the air with remedial agencies for the cure of disease and the prolongation of life. I believe St. Leon would be of use of these agencies. It is interesting, exhilarating and remedial. Used copiously it effects upon the whole urinary passage is most beneficial.

Chicago. Wm. Fawcett, D. D.

A POSTMASTER'S STORY.

A Strange Attack and the Dire Results That Followed.

Mr. Robert Sharpe, of Starville, Tells of His Sufferings—Lost the Use of Both Hands and Feet and Was Forced to Give up Business—The Timely Action of a Friend Pointed the Way to Recovery.

From the Bowman's News.

Mr. Robert Sharpe is a well known resident of Starville, Durham county, who has been living in Canada for about thirteen years. He is by trade a blacksmith, and on coming to this country located in the township of Haldimand, in the county of Northumberland. After working there for a time he purchased a residence and shop at Starville, where he worked at his trade and established a nice business. Being both courteous and obliging he was very liked, and was appointed postmaster for the place. He was in the best of health and with the exception of a slight asthma trouble had no complaint of any kind. In the month of March, 1892, he attended an auction sale in the neighborhood and came home in the evening apparently all right, but during the night was taken with a chill, accompanied with a violent pain which gradually grew worse and before morning he went into convulsions and became unconscious. A doctor was summoned who bled him freely, which seemed to relieve him for a time, and next day he seemed better, and the doctor told him he would be all right in a few days. This, however, was not verified, and although he could go around he was fast falling in health and as time would be in a agony of pain and the doctor said he had scrofula, and another told him that his trouble was rheumatism of the spine and that he would never be better. He tried many medicines but all failed, and he was in such a state of mind that he could only hobble around with the assistance of two sticks, and had to give up work. The pain continued day and night and finally he lost the use of both hands and feet and often longed for death to relieve him of his suffering. About this time Mr. Sharpe wrote a letter for him to a friend for whom he had worked when he first came out to the country, and this friend sent him a couple of boxes of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, urging him to give them a fair trial. Before the second box was done he felt somewhat better and purchased another supply. To hasten the story, Mr. Sharpe continued the use of the Pink Pills until he had taken fourteen boxes, by which time he had completely recovered and is now as well as ever he was, and has lost all the asthma trouble as well. He is now able to do a hard day's work, and is loud in his praises of Dr. Williams' wonderful Pink Pills. As the reporter was leaving a Mr. Stark, an intelligent farmer who lives only six miles from Starville, called, and verified all that Mr. Sharpe had said, and referred the reporter to others in the neighborhood who knew the circumstances as well. One who had never seen Mr. Sharpe before would not look at him, looking at him today, that he had come through the ordeal he has, as he seems the very picture of health and both he and Mrs. Sharpe attribute the whole cure to Pink Pills.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills strike at the root of the disease, driving it from the system and restoring the patient to health and strength. In cases of paralysis, spinal troubles, locomotor ataxia, sciatica, rheumatism, erysipelas, scrofulous troubles, etc., these are superior to all other treatments. They are also a specific for the troubles which make the lives of so many women a burden, and speedily restore the rich glow of health to pallid cheeks. Men broken down by overwork, worry or excess will find in Pink Pills a certain cure.

Sold by all dealers or sent by mail, post paid, at 50 cents a box, or 6 boxes for \$2.50, by addressing the Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Brockville, Ont., or Schenectady, N.Y. Beware of imitations and substitutes alleged to be "just as good."

A P. 737.

It carries health with it. All Blood, Skin, and Scalp diseases, from a common blotch or eruption to the worst Scrofula, are cured by it. It invigorates the liver, purifies and enriches the blood, and raises every organ into healthful action. In the most stubborn forms of Skin Diseases, such as Salt-reum, Eczema, Tetter, Eruptions, Carbuncles, and kindred ailments, and with Scrofula in every shape, and all blood taints, if it fails to cure, you have your money back. And that makes it the cheapest blood-purifier sold.



As Well as Ever.

After Taking Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Cured of a Serious Disease.

"I was suffering from what is known as Bright's disease for five years, and for days at a time I have been unable to strengthen myself. I was in bed for three weeks; during that time I had leeches applied and derived no benefit. Seeing Hood's Sarsaparilla advertised in the papers I decided to try a bottle. I found

HOOD'S Sarsaparilla CURES.

relief before I had finished taking half of a bottle. I got so much help from taking the first bottle that I decided to try another, and since taking the second bottle I feel as well as ever I did in my life." Geo. McNamee, Toronto, Ont.

Hood's Pills are prompt and efficient, yet easy of action. Sold by all druggists. 2c.

AGENTS WANTED. For the latest and best line of Books and Bibles in Canada, all sizes and prices; terms liberal. Write for circulars. William Briggs, Publisher, Toronto, Ont.

CHAMPION STUMP AND STONE EXTRACTOR. There are more (over 1,000) of these machines in use in the Dominion than all other kinds combined. For circulars and prices, address the manufacturer, J. A. McNEILL, 177 St. Patrick St., Montreal, P.Q.

Charlatans and Quacks.

Have long plied their vocation on the suffering people of this people. The knife has been to the quick; caustic applications have tormented the victim of corns until the conviction shaped itself—there's no cure. Putnam's Painless Corn Extractor proves on what slender basis public opinion often rests. If you suffer from corns get the Extractor and you will be satisfied. Sold everywhere.

Homes Wanted for Roman Catholic Children.

Some time ago the Children's Aid Society of Toronto appealed for homes for the children coming under its guardianship. The responses numbered over 200, chiefly from Protestant homes. The Society has at present in its shelter several Roman Catholic children. The knowledge that this is the case may perhaps prompt some of our Roman Catholic friends to open their homes for these neglected waifs of our land and thus assist the Society and help the children. Send for application blank to the Secretary, Room 32 Confederation Life Building, Toronto, Ont.

Of all virtues, justice is the last; valor without it is a common past.—Waller.

Cold in the head. Nasal balm gives instant relief; speedily cures. Never fails. Rank and riches are chains of gold, but still chains.—Raffin.

Canadians will be interested to know that the famous Bissell Carpet Sweepers are now manufactured in a branch factory at Toronto. This means that Canadians will be able to purchase the genuine Bissell sweepers at prices that will enable every housekeeper to possess a sweeper publicly recognized the best in the world.

CURE THE BEST
COUGH
SHILOH'S CURE
Solely sold on a guarantee by all druggists. It cures Croup, Whooping Cough, and is the best Cough and Croup Cure.

SAUSAGE CASINGS—Finest Imported English Sausage Casings. Write for catalogue to The Western Poultry Co., New Haven, Conn., U.S.A.

SEND your name in full and 10c in stamps and we will send you postpaid, a hand-saw, a self-cleaning rubber stamp, and a W. YOKO & CO., Room 2, 190 Adelaide St. West, Toronto.

I Always Smoke THE "SOMETHING GOOD" CIGAR. It is healthy. Equal to any imported. Take my advice and insist on getting this 10 Cent Smoke for 5 Cents.

Short-hand. Write to the Northern Business College, Owen Sound, Ont. I will send a THOROUGH Course in Short-hand or a practical Business Education. Circulars free. C. A. FLEMING, Principal.

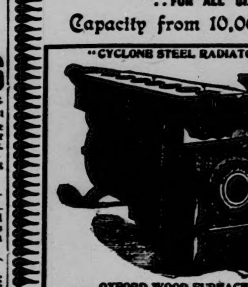
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Capacity from 10,000 to 80,000 Cubic Feet.



Full Guaranteed Capacity: Send for CATALOGUE AND TESTIMONIAL BOOK. Manufactured by The CURNEY FOUNDRY COMPANY Ltd., TORONTO.

IN THE MOST EXCRUCIATING PAIN
has been **alloyed and CURED** by use of **ST. JACOBS OIL**
Consumption.

The incessant wasting of a consumptive can only be overcome by a powerful concentrated nourishment like Scott's Emulsion. If this wasting is checked and the system is supplied with strength to combat the disease there is hope of recovery.

Scott's Emulsion

of Cod-liver Oil, with Hypophosphites, does more to cure Consumption than any other known remedy. It is for all Affections of Throat and Lungs, Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis and Wasting. *Prescribed by Scott & Bown, Belleville. All Druggists, 60c. & 80c.*

MARLIN Model 1891
22 calibre more 20 short, 20 long, and 22 long rifle cartridges. Only repeater made for long rifle. **22 REPEATING .32**
The 22 calibre rifle more the 22 short and long rifle, and 22 short rim long Colt's center fire. Write for catalogue to The Marlin Fire Arms Co., New Haven, Conn., U.S.A.

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STEEL SHINGLES

YOUR PROFITS
Will be increased, your land freed from foul weeds, if you **Feed Your Stock Grain Ground** by a **WATEROUS**

Buhr Stone Chopper
Grinds everything, even to the finest seeds. **Stones last a lifetime.** Iron plates, chilled 1 1/2 in. are not it with French Buhr Stones, 8 inches thick. **Chilled Clear Through.** Easy to run, simple, durable, fast—Write us **Waterous, Brantford, CANADA.**

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USED WITH INVARIABLE SUCCESS FOR COUGHS, COLDS, BRONCHITIS, HOARSENESS, LOSS OF VOICE, CROUP, WHOOPING COUGH, ETC., ETC.

IT ALWAYS CURES ASK FOR IT

From your Druggist or Grocer, who can procure it from any Wholesale House.

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HEAVY GRATE, especially adapted for wood burning. Heavy Steel Plate Fire Box. Dome and Radiator, while thick, heat quicker and are more durable. Radiator of Modern Construction and Great Heating Power. **LARGE ASH PIT**

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Large Combustion Chamber. Long Fire Box, containing radiator. Large Heating Surface. Large Feed Door. Sectional Fire Pot. —the Best Heating Grate. **DEEP ASH PIT**

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This department of our business has taken wonderful strides. We receive orders for Drugs, Druggists' Sundries, Patent Medicines, Fancy and Toilet Articles, Books and Stationery by every mail. To our friends in the North-West Territories, we invite a trial order by mail or express, and we will do our best to give you satisfaction.

We make a specialty of importing Strychnine in crystal. Try a sample bottle, 1/2 oz., at 50 cents.

W. W. BOLE.

The Moose Jaw Times.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 11, 1895.

LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWS.

Dr. Cowan, of Regina, spent Tuesday in town.

Mr. Wm. Riddell is in from the valley on business.

Master Stewart Young, of Regina, is visiting his aunt Mrs. Walter Scott.

Mr. John Lindsay, genl. agent of the Massey-Harris Co., spent Tuesday in town.

Mr. Frank Oliver, M. L. A., will probably run for M. P. in the next general elections.

Late despatches report General Booth ill in Vancouver owing to the fatigue of his long journey.

W. S. Rough, traveller for J. McDonald & Co., Toronto, was in town Monday in the interests of his firm.

London is one of the best lighted cities in the Dominion, 274 electric lamps of 2000 candle power each doing the duty.

Mr. J. E. Annable has been appointed representative of the Moose Jaw P. O. I. at the grand convention to be held in Brandon.

The British warship Blenheim, which brought the body of Sir John Thompson from England, sailed for Portsmouth on the 11th inst.

Gen. Booth arrived in Vancouver on Jan 5th. He was received by the mayor and council. He will address meetings in the coast cities and then proceed east.

The building in the Brass block lately used as a tinshop is being remodeled inside and when completed will be occupied by Mr. Harry Healey as a confectionery.

A sermon for the children will be delivered on Sunday morning next at the Presbyterian church by the Rev. Mr. Leedingham. It is hoped that all who can will attend this service.

The Young Peoples Society of Christian Endeavor will hold a parlor social at the residence of Mr. C. A. Gies on Friday evening, Jan. 18th, at 8 K. All are cordially invited. An admission fee of 25 cents will be charged.

Mr. T. J. McBride, general manager of the Massey-Harris Co., with his wife and young son, passed through town on No. 1 Wednesday bound for California, where they will spend the next two months' visiting points of interest in the Golden state.

A rumor was circulated around town that Anthracite coal had gone down. So far we have been unable to verify the rumor by fact, (that is financially.) We have observed quite a shrinkage in our own pile, however, and conclude that the report must have been founded on a basis of this description.

A meeting of the Select Degree, R. T. of T., was held in Russell Hall on the 8th inst. to complete arrangements for the Grand Council which will meet here on the 19th and 20th of Feb'y. Mr. R. W. Timmons was appointed representative for the Moose Jaw lodge, and the coming meeting will be one of deep interest to temperance people.

A number of young people met at the residence of Mr. R. H. Neeland on High St. on Tuesday evening to formally say farewell to Miss Neeland, who leaves Moose Jaw to reside in Winnipeg. Games and amusements were provided and enjoyed by all. Coffee and cake was served, after which the company retired to their homes with many good wishes for Miss Neeland who has become very popular during her stay in Moose Jaw.

Mayor Kennedy, of Toronto, has been re-elected by a majority of twenty.

J. J. Young, editor of the Calgary Herald, passed east to Moosomin on Monday night.

Our Regina correspondent is once more on hand with a spicy letter of general doings at the Capital.

Mr. John Norquay, of the dining hall, has just returned from Medicine Hat, where he spent a week visiting his parents.

The Y.P.S.C.E. of the Presbyterian church meets after the regular service on Sunday evenings instead of Monday evening as heretofore.

Corpl. Doyle, of the N.W.M.P., who has been visiting with his father-in-law, Mr. Wm. Spanghton, returned to Regina on Wednesday evening.

Mr. R. Crisp, C.P.R. agent at Souris, with his wife spent Wednesday in town. They are bound west and before returning will visit Southern California.

J. S. Macdonald spent some days in Regina this week, and yesterday morning left for Medicine Hat to fill a position at the despatcher's table there.

Winter has again assumed control. The sudden drop in temperature on Sunday night nearly yanked some of the town thermometers off their hangings.

Mr. Whitehead, a respected citizen of Moosomin, dropped dead of heart disease while attending divine service in the Baptist church last Sunday evening.

Genl. Herbert has been relieved from command of the Canadian militia. The cause of dismissal occurred some time ago and has only now been acted on by the department.

W. D. Cowan, dentist of Regina, who is well known here, was injured on Wednesday by the bursting of his "vulcanizer," a small copper steam vessel that is used professionally by dentists.

Mr. Love, of Tyrone & Co. Grenfell, spent Monday in town examining our merchantile houses with a view to selecting a suitable plan for a large store in Grenfell, which his firm will erect in the early spring.

Mr. Jas. Wilson, of the Red Cedar Lumber Co., Burrard Inlet, B. C., passed west on Sunday morning. He will visit the mills, size up the stock and "do" the different towns on his return.

Near Rockledge, Fla., a farmer discovered a tramp asleep in his barn. He sent for the town marshal to have the man arrested, but when the tramp was being questioned it was discovered that he was a long lost brother of the farmer.

Mr. Frank Marwood spent Wednesday in town the guest of Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Bole. Mr. Marwood has lately been appointed the general agent of the M. L. Insurance Co., of New York and is now on his way to Calgary in the interests of his company.

The following officers of Lodge No. 27 A.O.U.W. were installed by S. G. M. W. J. H. Ross:—M. W., W. W. Bole; Foreman, J. Melhuish; Overseer, J. M. Simington; Receiver, R. Bogue; Financial, C. A. W. Stunt; Recorder, C. D. Fisher; Guide, Jas. Wilson; I. W., J. Furniss; O. W., K. P. Macaskill; Trustee, B. Fletcher; G. L. R., C. A. W. Stunt; Alternate G. L. R., J. H. Ross; Medical Examiner, Dr. Turnbull; B. Fletcher is P. M. W.

The Christmas tree entertainment for the Sunday school scholars of St. John the Baptist Church was held in Russell Hall on Wednesday evening. The tree was loaded with presents provided by the managers and many a little heart was made glad. Refreshments were served during the evening by the ladies. Santa Claus was there in the person of a popular young man, who played the roll to perfection. At the close of the entertainment all appeared satisfied and the youngsters left the hall in happy anticipation of what Santa Claus may have for next year.

The Calico Party that was intended as the event for last Friday evening under the auspices of the Quakerville Club, through some misunderstanding became semi social, only a few appearing in the regulation costume. This did not interfere with the floor programme however. The music was on hand and the light fantastic was tripped assiduously till about 11:40 when a halt was called for refreshments. The party adjourned to the residence of Mr. Harry Healey, where oysters and cake were served by Mr. and Mrs. Healey. After the sacrifice of a goodly number of bl' valves a march back to the hall was ordered and dancing resumed, which was kept up until the "wee sma' hours." The absence of the artistic editor prevents a detailed account of the different toilets. Suffice to say the ladies were all charming and the gentlemen all chivalrous.

Are You Car-sick When Traveling?

Car-sickness is as trying to many people as sea-sickness. It comes from a derangement of the stomach. One of Ripans Tablets is an insurance against it, and a box of them should be in every traveller's outfit.

REGINA LETTER.

MUNICIPAL MATTERS MEET WITH DUE CONSIDERATION.

The Mayoralty Goes by Acclamation. While there are Ten Nominees for Council—Territorial Exhibition Prospects Getting Brighter—General News Notes.

REGINA, Jan. 8, 1895.—Mr. John Connelly, late school teacher at Pioneer, Moose Jaw District, is in town.

A team of Regina hockeyists will visit your town next Friday week. A good game may be expected.

The nominations for Councillors and School Trustees were held last Monday, resulting in the election by acclamation of G. T. Marsh, as Mayor. Messrs. L. C. Rodgers, W. F. Eldy, E. McCarthy, R. H. Williams, F. N. Darke, H. C. Lawson, J. E. Sprague, J. H. C. Willoughby, Andrew Martin, and James Duncan were nominated for the Council; and Messrs. Mitchell, S. Jameson, D. Mowat, R. B. Fergusson and J. W. Smith content for the vacancies on the school board.

The ratepayers seem to have aroused somewhat from their lethargy in regard to the administration of civic affairs, as evidenced by the gratifying result of the nominations, which place at the choice of the electors some of the best business men of the town, all having more or less large interests at stake. Some have already been on trial; others have yet to earn their spurs; but there is no doubt that all are energetic and public spirited. The election of Mr. G. T. Marsh as Mayor by acclamation is a popular one. Mr. Marsh is a shrewd, keen, business man; has a deep interest in the welfare of the Capital, and has always taken an active personal part in its development. With him at the helm, and with such an excellent choice of Councillors, there is every reason to anticipate for the current year one of the most level headed Councils Regina has had for some years past.

This revival of interest in civic administration has also extended to the school board. For a year or two past there have been one or two admittedly weak trustees; however, their terms of office have expired, and some really good men have been induced to allow themselves to be nominated.

The article in THE TIMES a couple of weeks ago about the difference between the Council and the Lieutenant-Governor in regard to the Territorial Exhibition, especially the suggestion of postponement, evidently alarmed the people of our town, and as they did not want to run the risk of losing the Exhibition altogether, a meeting of the citizens took the matter out of the hands of the Council completely, and appointed a strong committee to confer and act with his Honor in regard to the proposed Exhibition. The result is that there is now no doubt but that there will be an Exhibition, and the prospects are all successful ones. It is learned that all the Agricultural Societies in the Territories have been communicated with, all postmasters asked to co-operate, forms containing questions as to the productive capabilities of each district supplied for submission to agriculturalists generally, and, after complete organization has been effected, meetings of leading men will be held in each district for the purpose of discussing every interest connected with the general prize list. The Lieutenant-Governor of British Columbia has also been communicated with upon the subject of making a lumber and mineral display from that province. The ladies of Regina are likewise taking an active interest in the enterprise. A committee of the most prominent ladies of the town was formed a few days ago, and they are already in communication with ladies throughout the Territories with a view to securing a creditable display of ladies' work.

A Boon to Horsemen.—One bottle of English Spavin Liniment completely removed a curb from my horse. I take pleasure in recommending the remedy, as it acts with mysterious promptness in the removal from horses of hard, soft or calloused lumps, blood spavin, splints, curbs,weeney, stifles and sprains. GEORGE ROBB, Farmer, Markham, Ont. Sold by W. W. Bole.

Awarded Highest Honors—World's Fair.

DR. PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER MOST PERFECT MADE. A pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. Free from Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant. 40 YEARS THE STANDARD.

Special Meeting of Town Council.

A special meeting of the town council was held in the Clerk's office on Saturday evening, January 5th.

Present, Mayor Gass, and Councillors Hitchcock, Davidson, Simington and Fletcher.

Communications were received from Hansen Bros., Montreal, and Confederation Life Assurance Co., re debentures. The offer of the Confederation Life being in the opinion of the council the best, was accepted, and the Clerk instructed to communicate the fact to the company at once. Council adjourned.

Select Degree of R. T. of T.

The regular monthly communication of the Select Degree or the Insurance Department of this society was held in Russell Hall on Tuesday evening last to the exclusion of the members of the Royal Degree or Temperance Department of the order. All the members, some 15 in number, were present. The following officers were elected and installed by the Grand Council for the Territories, the Rev. Mr. Stacey: Select Councillor, W. J. Nelson; Past Councillor, J. E. Annable; Prelate, The Rev. Mr. Smith; Beneficiary Secretary and Treasurer, C. D. J. Christie; Steward, Robert Beard; Tyler, R. W. Timmons. Dr. Turnbull was appointed local medical examiner.

The membership in this degree of the Templars is increasing and at the next communication two new members Bro. Walter Simington and Duncan McVannell, of Moose Jaw, and Bro. McEvans of Medicine Hat are to be raised. The ceremonies are solemn and impressive, and are conducted by a ritual wholly independent of the Royal degree.

This degree offers to members of the society a cheap, safe and specially advantageous system of life insurance.

A great revival in the temperance movement is expected prior to and after the meeting of the Grand Council which takes place in Moose Jaw on Tuesday and Wednesday, the 19th and 20th of February. Besides the regular representatives of the Grand Council, representatives from all parts of the Territories will be present as delegates. W. W. Buchanan, the Grand Secretary of the order in Canada, and editor of The Templar, the well edited organ of the order, is also expected to be present.

ESTEYAN.

Debut and Presentation.

ESTEYAN, Jan. 3, 1895.—On the evening of Mr. John McLean's departure from Estevan to Pleasant Forks a number of his friends gathered at his home and presented him with the following address, together with a fur cap and pair of kid mitts. After the address was read short speeches were given by the Rev. S. P. Riddell, John McLeod, Thos. Pearson, and R. E. McCulloch, our present teacher, to which Mr. McLean made a suitable reply.

To MR. JOHN McLEAN:—Our respected friend. Social life and social intercourse are heaven born like religion. They are native to the heart of man, implanted there for a wise and holy purpose. In view of this fact, we, the parents and your friends of Estevan, school section have assembled on this occasion to present you with some slight token of our high appreciation of your service from day to day on our behalf. The work in which you are engaged is of the greatest importance. The teaching of firm principles of moral and literary reform have been followed by the highest attainments of civilization. A true knowledge of literature not only sweetens the life of the savage in heathen lands but it brightens the path of those who are enjoying the advantages of the highest intelligence.

The regard of the teacher is partly the success of his work. That our school has improved is a fact well known, and this is largely due to the untiring efforts and zeal of our teacher. We have not only found you helpful as a teacher, who was always willing to allow others to drink at the reservoir of knowledge you have acquired, but as a neighbor you were generous, kind and helpful. Your removal from us we regret, but we all heartily recommend you to all among whom your lot may be cast. We wish you a hearty God speed and although we cease to be neighbors we do not cease to be friends for friendship, like the love of God, knows nothing of the limitations of space.

Respected friend and teacher, kindly accept those presents at the hand of those in whose interest you have labored so faithfully, and the great Power whom you honor the tender plant and decks the lily and calls forth the glorious sun to complete and glorify his works, direct the path of you, Mrs. McLean and family. May you long be an ardent advocate of a higher standard of education, a firm supporter of the national school system, a loyal and patriotic statesman ever mindful that

"There is a place where Spirits blend, Where friend holds fellowship with friend, Though sundered far by faith we meet, Around one common mercy seat."

Signed on behalf of your many friends, J. McTAGGART, J. McLEOD, H. WHITLOCK, T. PEARSON, REV. S. P. RIDEWELL.

Swift Current.

Corp. Palmer, N.W.M.P., Regina, is spending a few days in town.

Walter Richardson is doing the sand hills for large game this week.

Miss Hannah Jackson is visiting her sister Mrs. Simpson this week.

Miss Green has been re-engaged as school teacher for another six months. Mr. and Mrs. Pollock, of Wolsely, are visiting their daughter Mrs. J. Glover.

Mr. Frank Hastie left last week for England and will be absent three

months. Frank will be missed by the ladies.

Mr. Chas. Reid left for Toronto on Sunday to visit his mother.

Frank Goodwin, of the C. P. R. dining hall, returned from England a few days ago. Chappie says he will never go back again.

Mr. Jas. Glover has been elected school trustee in place of Mr. Patterson whose term has expired. Dr. Cowan, dentist of Regina, spent a day in town last week.

REGINA, ATTENTION!

Directors Meeting of the Agricultural Society.

The directors of the Moose Jaw Agricultural Society met in the secretary's office on Dec. 22nd to consider the circular issued by the Lieut-Governor on Oct 23rd, in reference to the Territorial fair. A committee was appointed to follow in the line indicated by the circular and the following is the outcome of their deliberations:

- (1) That the differences of opinion and disputes in reference to site, etc., between Regina parties be settled at once and that the Territorial Fair be held in Regina.
- (2) That the fair be held on the week following the Winnipeg Industrial Exhibition, in the summer of 1895.
- (3) That one director for the fair be appointed from each agricultural society in the Territories.
- (4) That instead of a membership fee an entrance fee be charged on each article exhibited.
- (5) That the samples of grain exhibited do not exceed one-half bushel.
- (6) That separate classes be made for Canadian bred and imported stock.
- (7) That the prize list be issued by the 1st of April.
- (8) That prizes be given for school work for Territorial schools only.
- (9) That no exorbitant rates be imposed on the public while attending the exhibition.
- (10) We would also state that our society has decided to do all in its power to make this fair a success.

BENJ. SMITH, Chairman.

LIVE PIGEON SHOOT.

The Moose Jaw Gun Club held their Second Meet on The 5th Inst.

The second meet of the Gun Club was held Saturday afternoon on the R. R. reserve just behind the coal sheds. Sides were chosen by Mr. A. Hitchcock and C. W. Milestone. Live pigeons were the game and while the scores of Messrs. Milestone and Meller are above the average the balance of the shooters evidently haven't the dead thing in a live pigeon that they have in a clay one. Mr. Milestone's side proved the victors by two birds. At the close of this match an individual contest took place which was won by Mr. Milestone.

The following is the complete score with names of shooters:

| HITCHCOCK'S SIDE.—10 Birds. | |
|-----------------------------|----------------------|
| Meller | 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 10 |
| McVannell | 0 1 1 1 1 0 0 0 1 6 |
| Smith | 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 1 2 |
| Carter | 1 0 1 0 0 1 1 0 0 5 |
| Waddell | 1 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 1 4 |
| Hitchcock | 0 0 1 1 1 0 1 0 0 5 |
| Total | |
| 32 | |
| MILESTONE'S SIDE. | |
| Crobbie | 0 1 1 0 1 1 0 1 1 7 |
| Munn | 1 0 0 1 1 0 1 0 1 6 |
| Holdsworth | 1 0 0 1 1 0 1 0 1 6 |
| Wilson | 1 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 2 |
| Milestone | 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 9 |
| 15 of total | 5 |
| Total | |
| 34 | |

Milestone's side given 1-5 of total of side an account of shooting one man short.

| INDIVIDUAL SHOT.—5 Birds. | |
|---------------------------|-----------------|
| Hitchcock | 0 0 1 1 1 1 1 3 |
| Crobbie | 0 1 1 0 0 0 1 2 |
| Milestone | 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 5 |
| Waddell | 0 0 0 0 0 1 1 1 |
| Holdsworth | 1 1 1 0 0 0 1 2 |
| McVannell | 1 1 1 0 0 0 1 3 |

Bargains FOR CASH

We are in need of some CASH very much this month and it must be got.

For the balance of this month good honest goods must go at a sacrifice. Now is the time to make one dollar buy two dollars worth. All winter goods must go regardless of cost. Our high class, ready-made clothing must be reduced. In shirts and underwear we are giving the greatest values you ever had the privilege of snapping up. Its CASH we want and BARGAINS WE WILL GIVE.

M. J. MacLEOD.

NOTICE.

The annual meeting of the Moose Jaw Agricultural Society will be held in the Town Hall, Moose Jaw, on Saturday, January 12th, 1895, at 1 p.m.

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